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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/083,000	02/26/2002	Paul M. Cosenza	12912-002001	4287

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EXAMINER

GOLBA, TARA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3644

DATE MAILED: 07/11/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/083,000	COSENZA, PAUL M.
	Examiner Tara M. Golba	Art Unit 3644

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 June 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on 24 June 2003 is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 6/24/03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant first argues that Arber provides neither teaching nor suggestion for protection elements that are adhered to clothing surfaces for protection against insects crawling upwards on the clothing surfaces towards clothing openings. In response to this, it has been held that a recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus satisfying the claimed structural limitations. In this case, the Arber invention satisfies the claimed structural limitations of claim 1; Arber discloses an elongate substrate with inner and outer adhesive layers. Moreover, the leggings (element 10) disclosed by Arber can be considered articles of clothing; there is no stipulation stating that clothing cannot be disposable or made of paper or plastic. Therefore, the adhesive strips disclosed by Arber do adhere to clothing, and they protect against ticks crawling up along the clothing (Arber column 5, lines 31-35, where it is noted that ticks climb). In the Arber reference, ticks climbing up a person's leg can be caught in adhesive 44 and thereby prevented from reaching clothing openings--either the openings of leggings 10 or the opening at the waist of the person's pants. The Applicant argues that Arber relies upon elastic bands on the leggings to provide protection against crawling insects, but this does not negate the fact that Arber also provides adhesives strips intended to capture crawling ticks. Arber therefore satisfies the limitations of the claims of the present invention, including the steps of exposing the adhesive surfaces of a substrate (inherent in the use of double sided tape) and applying the inner

adhesive layer to a clothing surface (inner adhesive layer of element 44 applied to surface of legging 10). The Examiner maintains the rejection of the claims.

Drawings

2. The corrected or substitute drawings were received on 6/24/03. The drawing corrections are accepted.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in–
(1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or
(2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).

4. Claims 1, 5, 16, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,353,939 to Arber (cited by applicant).

In reference to claim 1, Arber discloses a tick protection device comprising a set of protection elements (figure 1, elements 44), each protection element including: an elongate substrate with inner and outer surfaces; and respective inner and outer adhesive layers (column 5, line 36, where these features are inherent in double-sided tape). It has been held that the recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus satisfying the claimed structural limitations. At any rate, Arber does show a first adhesive layer that adheres the protection element upon a clothing surface near an opening (figure 1), and a second adhesive

layer that impedes advancement of crawling insects toward clothing openings (column 3, lines 20-22).

In reference to claim 5, Arber discloses multiple protection elements (figure 1, element 44 in two locations), and the recitation that the elements are intended for multiple types of clothing openings does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from the prior art apparatus.

In reference to claim 16, Arber discloses the method of selecting a protection element from a set of protection elements with two adhesive layers (elements 44); exposing the adhesive surface of the first adhesive layer (inherent in the application of double-sided tape to a surface); applying the adhesive surface to a clothing surface (figure 1, element 44 applied to legging 10 adjacent the legging opening); and exposing the adhesive surface of the outer layer to impede advancement of insects toward a clothing opening (column 3, lines 20-24).

In reference to claim 22, Arber discloses the adherence of protection elements in regions of additional clothing openings (figure 1, where the adherence of element 44 is repeated for the second leg).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2-4, 6-9, and 17-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arber.

In reference to claim 2, Arber discloses a release sheet for the outer adhesive surface (column 3, lines 23-24) but does not specifically disclose a release sheet for the adhesive surface of the inner adhesive layer. Nevertheless, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include release sheets on both the inner and outer surfaces, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of the device involves only routine skill in the art.

In reference to claim 3, Arber discloses an outer release sheet. See discussion of claim 2 above.

In reference to claim 4, Arber discloses a release sheet on the outer adhesive surface (column 3, lines 23-24). It would have been obvious to include a release sheet mounted upon the adhesive surfaces of inner and outer adhesive layers, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device and rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art.

In reference to claim 6, Arber discloses a protection element sized and configured for adhering upon a clothing surface in the region of pant cuffs (figure 1). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to also include protective elements in the region of the waist band, shirt collar, shirt front, and shirt sleeves, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. It would have also been obvious to modify the size of the protective elements for their positioning in different regions because a change in size is recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

In reference to claims 7-9, Arber discloses a protection element pre-configured for length and shape (figure 1, where element 44 has been designed to fit around the leg), and it would have been obvious to modify the size of the protective elements for their positioning in regions of corresponding clothing openings because a change in size is recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

In reference to claim 17, Arber discloses adhering the protection element around the lower leg (figure 1) but does not specifically state that the element is adhered below clothing openings. Nevertheless, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to position the element below a clothing opening, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art.

In reference to claims 18 and 19, Arber teaches the claimed steps of removing inner and outer release sheets. See discussion of claims 2 and 3 above.

In reference to claim 20, Arber discloses delaying removal of the release sheet to expose the adhesive surface of the outer adhesive layer until protection is desired (column 5, lines 37-39, where the release sheet covers the adhesive prior to use).

In reference to claim 21, Arber teaches the claimed step of adhering the protection element in regions of various clothing openings. See discussion of claim 6 above.

7. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arber in view of U.S. Patent No. 2,911,756 to Geary.

In reference to claims 10 and 11, Arber does not specify that the protection elements come in roll or sheet form.

Geary teaches that an adhesive insect-capturing material can come in roll or sheet form because both forms are suitable for providing the material in pre-determined sizes (column 3, lines 41-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the set of protection elements disclosed by Arber in the sheet or roll taught by Geary, since both forms are suitable for providing a pre-configured element.

8. Claims 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arber in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,381,557 to Luria et al.

In reference to claim 12, Arber does not disclose the claimed shield.

Luria et al. teaches a shield portion (figure 1, element 13) extending outwardly from a plane of a substrate relative to and above a second, outer adhesive layer (element 2). Luria teaches that the motivation for using the shield is to protect the adhesive by sheltering it (column 4, lines 65-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include an outwardly-extending shield, as taught by Luria, for the device disclosed by Arber, so as to protect the adhesive surface.

In reference to claim 13, Luria does not teach a shield portion integral with the substrate, but it would have been obvious to form the shield and substrate integrally since it has been held that forming in one piece an article which has formerly been formed in two pieces and put together involves only routine skill in the art.

In reference to claim 14, Luria teaches a shield with the form of a curved outward extension of an edge portion of the substrate (figure 3). See discussion of claim 12 above.

In reference to claim 15, Luria teaches a shield comprising a protrusion (figure 3). See discussion of claim 12 above.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tara M. Golba whose telephone number is (703) 305-0266. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Jordan can be reached at (703) 306-4159. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-7687 for regular communications and (703) 305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

tmg
July 9, 2003

Charles T. Jordan
CHARLES T. JORDAN
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